(LIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2552.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1795.

ALTONA, *September* 28.

WHEN we announced to you, the day before yesterday, that we ſhould be but little aſtoniſhed to ſee general Clairfayt abandoning his poſition at Lahn, to retire behind Mein, we did not think this retreat ſo very near at hand. By our letters from Francfort, of the 22d inſtant, we learn he has completely effected his retreat. The Auſtrians had already paſſed Mein upon three points, between Hochſt, Linglingen, and Ruſſelſheim.—The French advancing as the Auſtrians retired, occupy a great extent of country. They have paſſed to Wetzlar, and are encamped around that city. Every where they have reſpected the line of neutrality. It became at laſt as dangerous to the Imperial troops to maintain their poſition behind Mein, as it was before to defend Lahn, ſince the French are, this day, maſters of it.

The Gazette of Hanau, of the 22d of this month, announces that Mayence and Caſſel are already entirely inveſted by the French. Whatever may be the force of Mayence, to which few places in Europe can at this day be compared, there is no reaſon to think that after the ordinary forms of ſummoning and threatening, or even ſome appearance of bombardment, it will not render itſelf up as Manheim has done. It is always very difficult to ſay what will be the end and cataſtrophe of theſe ſcenes, which we ſhould call a military comedy, if the drama was not ſo ſerious in its nature, and the conſequences which we may expect will follow.

VIENNA, *September* 7.

The talk of a peace, which for ſome time was general, has now entirely dropped. The news of the moment is, that the French have paſſed the Rhine, and that our court has accepted the mediation of Denmark.

We have accounts that the negotiation for peace between Sardinia and France meets with difficulties, as the French do not ſeem inclined to give up either Savoy or the country of Nice, and Sardinia refuſes, without theſe preliminary conditions, to detach herſelf from the coalition.

Sept. 13. We are aſſured here that the daughter of Louis XVI. will arrive at Vienna towards the end of next month: lodgings are already prepared at the court in the apartment, it is ſaid, of the archdutcheſs Maria Amelia.

Every day there paſſes in our neighbourhood French troops, returning by virtue of the exchange which has been decreed; but they do not ſpeak yet of the exchange of the miniſters Semonville, Maret, Bournonville, and the four deputies.

WESEL, *September* 19.

We receive this moment the important news that the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein was evacuated by the Auſtrians on the 15th, and taken poſſeſſion of the next following day by the French, who found in that place 143 pieces of ordnance, moſt of which were ſpiked up. The day before yeſterday a bridge of boats was eſtabliſhed acroſs the Rhine near Bonn.

GENOA, *September* 5.

At Alexandria, in the Milaneſe, the populace were about murdering all the nobility, ſuſpecting them of ſending grain to Genoa; 3000 men re-eſtabliſhed tranquillity, not, however, without bloodſhed.

The robbers, known by the name of the Barbers, were lately going to murder general Kellerman; they fired at him, but the ball only grazed his face. An adjutant, who was in the ſame coach, jumped out and killed three of them.

In Sardinia the Jacobins have the ſway, and prieſts, nobles and monks, have been arreſted by them; they threatened to depoſe and baniſh the clergy and nobility, if they oppoſe the new order of things. The viceroy who formerly was reſpected, is now guarded ſtrongly in his own houſe: the ſame fate is experienced by his miniſters and the biſhop of Cagliari, and thoſe ſteps have been obliged to; every attempt is making to deliver the iſland up to the French. The ferment all over the kingdom is ſo great, that unleſs prudent means are adopted, it will be loſt.

GONESSE, *(10 miles from Paris,) September* 22.

In ſeveral communes of the department of the Seine and Oiſe, a placard has been juſt paſted up, ſhewing to what danger liberty has been expoſed for ſome days paſt. It is poſitively ſtated, "that certain vindictive and ambitious men had propoſed to transfer the ſeat of the convention to ſome other place; to declare Paris in a ſtate of rebellion, and to prevent it from receiving proviſions; and that the moſt faithful repreſentatives of the people, ſuch as Boiſſy d'Anglas, Henrie Lariviere, Fermond, Lanjuinais, Leſage, Rabaud, Pommier, Pelet, Duſſault, &c. were to be proſcribed, and the hideous empire of terror re-eſtabliſhed.

"This is a ſufficient explanation of the meaſures purſued in our neighbourhood; this is the reaſon Lyons has been ſurrounded with troops, and Nantes and Rouen delivered up to the terroriſts; that piequets of cavalry have been ſtationed for ſome days on the roads leading to Paris, that the poſtmaſters received orders not to let any body have horſes; that ſo many troops have been collected in the environs of Paris, and that the terroriſts and brigands have been ſet at liberty."

According to this paper it appears, that they intend, in caſe it ſhould be found neceſſary, to employ the troops againſt the inhabitants of Paris; ſeveral men in power ſaid, that with ten ſquadrons they would reduce the ſections to obedience, and that ſo many heads ſhould be taken off, that thoſe who remained ſhould not dare to make any further reſiſtance.

PARIS, *(15 Vendemaire) October* 5.

We are now marching upon a volcano, the exploſion of which will be terrible. In ſpite of the decree paſſed yeſterday, the electoral bodies and the ſerious remain aſſembled. The convention will execute their decree; and the government are taking, we are aſſured, all the neceſſary meaſures. Of theſe meaſures, one is, the arming of the terroriſts, an armament which good citizens cannot ſee without horror.

Five hundred of theſe oppreſſed patriots have been organized into a battalion upon the terrace of the Thuilleries, and a conſiderable quantity of cartridges has been diſtributed among them. The inhabitants of Paris are upon their guard, and firmly determined to reſiſt oppreſſion.

[*Courier du Citoyen Huſſon of the 5th inſt.*]

It was neceſſary to be in the convention yeſterday, to believe that there were any diſturbances at Paris. The agitation was confined to ſome primary aſſemblies and the committees of government; all the reſt was calm. The day was very bad; no perſon walked the ſtreets; armed corps ſurrounded the convention, which nobody thought of attacking. Battalions of the Fauxbourgs had been raiſed, and marched to guard the convention. It is curious to ſee the aſſembly reduced to truſt its defence to the ſame men againſt whom the columns of Paris were marched on the firſt days of Prairial.

The day before yeſterday was a day of contradictions. Could there be any thing more ſtriking than to ſee the Mountain, which ſent 42 deputies to the ſcaffold, ſeek to bury the tranſaction in oblivion, by applauding the funeral oration of thoſe whom they aſſaſſinated.

The electors, who met in the hall of the Theatre Francais, did not deliberate; they waited the whole day for the election of the majority of the ſections. Only 20 ſections ſent electors, though 30 at leaſt had adhered to the union. The bureau had not even been formed. The electors ſeparated at eleven at night.

At midnight Legendre, with the armed force, came to the hall, where he found nothing but a bell, which he carried away as a monument of victory. Such is the foundation upon which attempts are made *to build a conſpiracy*.

Riots have taken place in ſeveral parts of the country, but they appear to have been eaſily ſuppreſſed, though in ſome places not without effuſion of blood. At Verneul ten of the inſurgents were killed, and thirty taken priſoners.

A letter from Nantes mentions, that the whole army of the Weſtern Pyrennees, amounting to 39,000 men, is arrived at La Vendee; that Charette is ſtrongly intrenched at Belleville, but that general Canclaux is ſpeedily to attack him in his intrenchments.

The deputies ſurrendered by Dumourier, and the French ambaſſadors, are, it is ſaid, arrived at Baſle, where they are to wait till the arrival of the daughter of Louis XVI.

[*Courier Univerſel.*]

Oct. 6. We can no longer diſſemble. Civil war is organized in our unhappy city; the ardour of diſcuſſion is about to give place to the eagerneſs and delirium of battle. Three ſections have already raiſed a ſtandard, beat the generale and given the watch word.

The convention is ſurrounded with cannons and bayonets. The ſtreets Vivienne, Filles, St. Thomas, St. Auguſtine, Petit Champs, du Mail, &c. are full of armed men, and of advanced poſts; during the whole night we heard nothing but thoſe lucubrous words, centinel take care—the ſad and momentous expreſſion of which infuſed into the mind of the impartial obſerver the moſt frightful preſages.

As ſoon as it was known in the committees of government that the ſection Lepelletier had beat the generale, troops were ſent to ſurround the ſection. It was nine o'clock. Menou commanded the troops. Two repreſentatives were with him.

The armed force advanced towards the focus of inſurrection; it was ſoon ſurrounded; parlies were held, explanations given, and reciprocal aſſertions were made, that the warlike preparations were not for attack but defence. Theſe aſſertions, whether true or falſe, ſatisfied the general; the troops and the citizens retired; but hardly had the former retired, than the latter re-aſſembled, and the government perceived that they had been duped.

Louvet mounted the tribune, and denounced Menou as guilty of a fatal temporiſing, if not of treaſon. He moved for his diſmiſſion. Another member begged that the aſſembly would ſuſpend their deciſion until he had made a report.

Whilſt this report was preparing, the moſt alarming reports were circulated in the convention. Some ſaid that the revolters had got poſſeſſion of the treaſury; others that they were marching againſt the Thuilleries; a few declared that they had heard three diſcharges of muſquetry; and many aſſerted that fifty dragoons who guarded the Pont Neuf had been defeated. Every one ſpoke of diſtruſt, treaſon and departure.

Such is the lot of a great aſſembly ever diſpoſed to give credit to the moſt hazardous reports, always curious, always a mob, always———.

We know not at the moment we are writing this to what extent theſe reports are true. But wiſhing to ſee with our own eyes; wiſhing to repoſe nothing on the temerity of opinions and the uncertainty of intelligence, we viſited ourſelves the principal ſtreets; we examined very narrowly all the diſpoſitions of the two parties, and we muſt acknowledge, that putting aſide the crime of revolt, it is impoſſible for any perſons to conduct themſelves with more decency and order than the revolters do.

We fell into three of their poſts ſucceſſively, and we have no reaſon to complain of the examination which we underwent.

In one place, the defence of property againſt the terroriſts was the ſole ſubject of converſation; in another place, it was inſiſted that the convention ſhould be changed.

By what motives can the plan of an attack upon the convention be coloured to the eyes of all France? what intention can ever excuſe, what ſucceſs can juſtify the conſequenes of theſe violent meaſures?

The convention will not ſuffer themſelves to be maſſacred quietly. If all the means of attack of the convention appear to be good, all precautions to repel attack are legitimate: and what will the royaliſts have to ſay, who have ſworn their deſtruction, if they are victims of terroriſm, which they alone have releaſed from chains, which they alone have re-armed; or, which is the ſame thing, which they alone have occaſioned to be releaſed and re-armed.

Vi victis. If in the frightful conteſt the conventional fall, it will never wipe away from itſelf the reproach of having employed in its defence the inſtrument which it broke on the 4th Prairail.

If it triumph, the ſame reproach will fall upon the royaliſts. But in all caſes it is the people, it is we, the miſerable game, ſhut up in the ſnare, it is we that are to receive the firſt blow; we are to be maſſacred, plundered, burnt, without any cauſe of perſonal diſſention, or any particular quarrel having excited our anger, or our reſentment; it is for us to mourn over the ſad fate of humanity, always a prey to the intereſts and often to the caprice of a few men.

For this laſt fortnight proviſions have increaſed one third in price, and we can no longer doubt that this increaſe, which has become ſo ſcandalouſly progreſſive ſince the conteſt between the convention and the ſections, is the conſequence, and perhaps the means.

The Louis was yeſterday at 1260 livres; butter at 45, potatoes at 60. What means of living for a people panting under miſery and uneaſineſs!

Who will point out to us the period of factious ſcarcity? What powerful hand will reſcue us from theſe ſkilful hands, which diſſect us in ſuch a manner? What eye can catch in this horizon, dark and loaded with ſulphur, a point of light, a ray of conſolation, a hope of better times? Oh! wretched country.

Firſt Poſtſcript. This is the 5th of October; this is the day, the anniverſary of the 5th of October at Verſailles, that is to be celebrated by ſuch terrible repriſals.

If the blindeſt chance has not determined this relation of events, it muſt be allowed that it could not have been combined but by the coldeſt and moſt atrocious vengeance.

It is ſaid the revolted ſections have been diſarmed, but we know nothing poſitive upon the ſubject.

It is nine o'clock at night; the firing of cannon is heard at a diſtance; the ſtreets are deſerted and calm at a diſtance from the ſeat of war. The details are not preciſely known. We are therefore forced to defer them till to-morrow, however eager we may be to ſatisfy the anxiety of our readers.

It muſt not be forgotten, that there are no kind of alarming reports that have not been propagated this morning, for example—that pillage was organized in Paris; that the convention would inflict a ſignal vengeance upon this ungrateful city; that the Belgians and

Liegois, who had arrived in Paris, would be united to the terroritts, in order to produce a general maſſacre, &c.

What has not been ſaid, and what has not been done, to arrive at the frightful reſult over which we can do nothing but weep; adopting, however, at the ſame time, the moſt vigorous meaſures to prevent ſuch an effect from occuring again.

Second Poſtſcript. It is now half paſt 9 o'clock, the firing of cannon continues, and it is ſaid againſt the poſt of the ſection Lepelletier, which defends itſelf with deſperation, relying ſtill that the ſections of Paris, which promiſed them ſuccour and guarantee, will come to their relief.—The priſons and all the priſoners are ſecure.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

13th Vendemaire—October 5.

The ſitting of laſt night was, as may be eaſily conjectured, ſtormy and full of alarm.

The determinations in a maſs were as incoherent as the individual reſolutions were ardent. After the reports of Louvet and Delaunay, on which no deciſion paſſed, the ſitting was ſuſpended though the aſſembly did not adjourn. Whilſt the moſt exaggerated or unfounded reports were circulating in the lower part of the hall, groupes were forming upon the benches, and each gave himſelf up to conjectures more or leſs alarming, during the period that preceded the report of the commiſſion of five.

This morning the moſt awful diſpoſitions appeared to have been taken on each ſide, both for attack and defence.

At the commencement of the ſitting, cries were heard in the court of the Thuilleries, and ſome agitation was viſible in the tribunes. It was announced at the bar of the convention, that the ſection of Quinze-Vingts had juſt made a rampart of their bodies in defence of the convention.

Freron announced, that laſt night he went with Barras into the Fauxbourg St. Antoine, and that he found there none but republicans.

The ſections of Montreuil, of Popincourt, and of Quinze-Vingts had evinced the ſame attachment to the convention.

Andre Dumont moved, that a proclamation ſhould be inſtantly drawn up in order to enlighten the good citizens.—Decreed.

It is now impoſſible to penetrate into the interior part of the convention, or to procure the remainder of the ſitting.

We hear the noiſe of cannon, the cannon of the civil war has been diſcharged. The combat has commenced—Death hovers over all our heads! God of France! Genius of liberty! watch over us, protect innocence, ſave the unhappy perſons whom a moment of error may have dragged into the frightful abyſs of deſolation, of devaſtation, of the moſt frightful ravages!

May the culpable leaders of this infamous manœuvre periſh! May their death, which will not appeaſe the manes of their unfortunate victims, aſſure at leaſt the repoſe of the country which they have inceſſantly convulſed. Our readers will pardon us for theſe lamentable complaints—our hearts are wrung with anguiſh and the blood flows on every ſide.

CALAIS, *October* 9.

[*Extract of a letter.*]

"Accounts have juſt been received of an inſurrection at Paris. That city is in a deplorable ſtate. Some of the ſections have riſen againſt the convention; but the latter has been victorious. Many people are ſaid to have been killed. The regular Paris papers have not arrived. Hence we conclude, that the barriers are ſhut."

LIVERPOOL, *October* 5.

By letters received from Portſmouth we learn, that thoſe brave volunteers who engaged themſelves with captain Child, to ſerve on board the Commerce de Marſeilles, have joined their ſhip in good health and ſpirits, and expect to proceed to the Weſt-Indies in a ſhort time. Excluſive of warlike ſtores, troops, to the amount of 30,000, are to be carried out; for which purpoſe ten ſail of the line, one of firſt rate, one 98 gun ſhip, and three or four 74's, together with a fleet of armed Eaſt-Indiamen, are engaged. Admiral Pole, in the Coloſſus, and admiral Chriſtian, in the Prince-George, are included in the expedition.

The Commerce de Marſeilles is ſtated in the different prints to carry 120 guns, but the truth is that ſhe mounts 136 guns. Naval gentlemen who have looked narrowly into her merits declare, that in the main articles of ſpeed, defence, and internal accommodation, this ſhip by far ſurpaſſes all that Europe ever had to boaſt of.

LONDON, *September* 30.

Juſt as this paper was putting to preſs, we received, by expreſs, the Paris Journals of the 26th and 27th inſtant; the intelligence they contain is extremely important, but the lateneſs of the hour precludes the poſſibility of giving any thing more than a mere outline in this day's paper.

The accounts brought by the veſſel arrived from Calais, mention, that Paris is in a ſtate of extreme confuſion and diſorder. In the tumults which appear to have taken place, ſeveral lives are ſtated to have been loſt; and the convention, ſeeing the determined reſolution of the ſections to oppoſe the attempts for perpetuating their power, are preparing to quit the metropolis.

Oct. 3. Yeſterday Mr. Marſh was ſent to open a preliminary conference with M. M. Moneron and Sternvert, the commiſſioners ſent to this country by the national convention.

It may be relied upon, that the regency of Hanover have, by this time, concluded a peace with France; in conſequence of which the Britiſh troops upon the continent will probably return home.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Hammond, late his majeſty's miniſter to the States of America, arrived in town from Philadelphia. He has brought over with him the ratification of the late treaty, with the exception of one article of it, which remains open for future diſcuſſion.

Oct. 6. Diſpatches were laſt night received from Sir J. B. Warren, dated the 27th ult. which gave not the ſmalleſt hopes of greater ſucceſs from the preſent expedition to the coaſt of France than was experienced in the expedition to Quiberon.

The firſt object of the preſent undertaking was to obtain poſſeſſion of the iſland of Noirmotier, with a view to eſtabliſh a ſecure place, from whence the more important operations in Poitou might be aided and directed; but on reconnoitring was found to be ſo ſtrongly fortified at every part where a landing could have been ſafely effected; ſo many batteries were erected and ſo many obſtinate republicans were put in poſſeſſion of them, that the enterpriſe was found to be unattainable, and conſequently it was abandoned.

Charette, however, found means to communicate with the Britiſh ſquadron. He ſent one of his principal officers to count d'Artois, to inform him of the danger of attempting to bring any troops to his aſſiſtance, as they undoubtedly would be cut off by the republicans, who were in poſſeſſion of the whole coaſt, and againſt whom he could not keep the open field.

The count d'Artois, notwithſtanding this dejecting intelligence, expreſſed an eager deſire to follow the officer, accompanied by two or three of his particular friends, and to join Charette; but he was diſſuaded from this ſtep, both by the principal emigrants and Britiſh officers.

The expedition thus having proved abortive, the Britiſh fleet, and the forces under the command of general Doyle, had retired to the ſmall iſland of De Dieu, and we may ſoon expect their return to Portſmouth.

Oct. 10. We have invariably aſſerted, that the diſſentions between the ſections of Paris and the convention would not terminate without the effuſion of blood; our aſſertion was well founded; one Paris paper of Tueſday laſt, the 6th inſtant, was brought to us by expreſs this morning. It is, we have every reaſon to believe, the only Paris paper of that date that has been received.

An inſurrection of ſome of the ſections againſt the convention, has taken place. In conſequence of the decree of the convention for diſſolving the primary aſſemblies by force, if neceſſary, the ſection Lepelletier, on the 5th, beat the generale and flew to arms. Two other ſections the ſame. The committee of public ſafety immediately ſent troops to ſurround the ſection Lepelletier. This was effected, but the general who commanded the troops having received an aſſurance from the inhabitants of the ſection, that they were only arming in their defence, thought proper to retire.

The ſection immediately ſecured and fortified ſome ſtrong poſts, and made every preparation for a formidable reſiſtance, the government ordered troops to be marched a ſecond time, and a conteſt enſued, in which many fell on both ſides. The firing of cannon againſt the ſection commenced at noon on the 5th and was not terminated at half paſt nine at night, when the Paris paper which we have received was put to preſs.

The convention ſat all night on the 4th, and the whole of the 5th inſtant, guarded by a large detachment of military with cannon. Strong patroles paraded all the ſtreets and ſquares, and every preparation was making by the convention, and by the revolted ſections, both for attack and defence.

The ſection of Lepelletier was in hopes of receiving ſuccour; the other ſections having aſſured them that they would ſend aſſiſtance to them during the night of the 5th.

The proceedings of the convention on the 5th, and the Paris article which we have tranſlated literally from the Paris paper (*le Cenſeur des Journeaux*) of the 6th, will ſhew that the inſurrection, though partial, is of an alarming nature, and that the government ſuſpect that the reſiſtance of the revolted ſections will be extremely obſtinate. The inhabitants of the ſuburbs of St. Antoine and St. Marceau, and the troops appear to be firmly attached to the convention.

A Hamburg mail arrived this morning. It brings an account of a ſharp action on the 23d laſt month, between the Auſtrians and the French on both ſides the Neckar. The French commenced the attack upon the Auſtrians, but were forced to retreat with conſiderable loſs.

In conſequence of this victory the Auſtrians have been able to blockade Manheim, and to cut off the communication between that city and the French army.

Mentz is completely ſurrounded by the French, and Ehrenbreitſtein is ſtill cloſely inveſted.

NEW-YORK, *November* 30.

We underſtand that there is a conſiderable number of 30 dollar bank notes in circulation. They are made in imitation of thoſe of the United States, but eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from the genuine notes, the plate is ſmaller, and the colour of the paper more yellow, and in many of them appearing diſcoloured.

PITTSBURG, *November* 21.

The emigration to this country this fall ſurpaſſes that of any other ſeaſon—and we are informed, that the banks of the Monongahela, from M'Kee's Port to Redſtone, are lined with people intending for the ſettlements on the Ohio and Kentucky.

As an inſtance of the increaſing proſperity of this part of the ſtate, land that two or three years ſince was ſold for ten ſhillings per acre, will now bring upwards of three pounds.

RICHMOND, *November* 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennſylvania, to his friend in Virginia, in anſwer to a letter requeſting information of the laws of that and the neighbouring ſtates, on the ſubject of making lands liable to ſale for the ſatisfaction of debts, and of the advantages and diſadvantages of the ſame.

"Among the earlieſt acts of Pennſylvania, was one declaring that lands ſhould be liable to ſale for the payment of debts upon judgment and execution, as chattels, and the whole eſtate and right of the defendants, their teſtators or inteſtates, ſhould be conveyed by the ſheriff to the purchaſers, ſo that the fee-ſimple paſſes, if the debtor had a fee, and ſo of any leſſer eſtate.

"To qualify this mode of diveſting an eſtate ſo as to prevent a ſmall debt from ſelling a great eſtate, it was provided that the ſheriffs ſhould hold an inquiſition, to inquire whether the rents and profits beyond repriſes would be ſufficient to pay the debts within ſeven years, and return the inquiſition under the ſeals of the jurors with the *fieri facias*—If they are found inſufficient, a *venditioni exponas* iſſues of courſe, and the lands are ſold: If found ſufficient, a *liberari facias* iſſues, and the ſheriff with another jury appraiſes the annual value, aſcertains the time neceſſary for the diſcharge of the debt, and delivers over the land to the plaintiff, who holds as tenants by *elegit* in England.

"We have another law upon the ſame principles, regulating the proceedings upon mortgages, which inſtead of the tedious procedure by bill in equity to foreclоſe the equity of redemption, gives a writ of *ſcire facias* returnable to the courts of law, warning the defendants, whether the original mortgagors, or their heirs or vendees, being actual tertenants, to appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the money ſhould not be levied by a ſale of the lands, and by a practice of the attornies, in all indiſputed caſes judgement is entered at the ſecond term with a ſtay of execution for half the enſuing vacation, if it be aſked for. —Upon this judgment a *levari facias* iſſues, and the ſheriff ſells without any inquiſition, becauſe the mortgagor has by his mortgage agreed to it; that is he knew the conſequence of default in payment, when he executed the deed.—All mortages are to be recorded within ſix months from the date, or they loſe their priority, and a *ſcire facias* does not iſſue until recorded, for it ſtates that the debt is of record.

"Theſe laws conſtitute the higheſt ſecurity for debts that law is capable of, and are the baſis of that credit which renders coercive ſales almoſt unneceſſary. A judgment binds the real eſtate generally, and a mortgage the eſtate ſpecified, ſo effectually, that lands are very ſeldom ſold without the defendants conſent, unleſs the debts approach near to or exceed the value of the lands; for any man who is not involved beyond the hope of retrieving himſelf, could always, (except during the time that depreciated paper was a legal tender) borrow money on mortgage or judgment, to the amount of one half or two thirds of the value of the eſtate: So that as long as the debtor thinks it beneficial to retain his lands, he can get the ſecurity renewed as often as the lender calls for his money. Hence the goodneſs of the ſecurity to the creditor operates as a protection to the debtor, againſt apprehenſions, and I have ſcarcely ever known a ſale of real eſtates, where the defendant was not entirely broken or dead, ſo as to render the ſale proper and neceſſary.—Our laws do not even allow the *parol* to *demur* in caſe of the infancy of the heirs of the debtor, nor is it neceſſary, for wherever there is a proſpect of benefit to children by keeping the eſtate of their parents till they arrive of age, the money can be raiſed upon the credit of the judgment: In this way, the executors or guardians confeſs a judgment and aſcertain the ſum, and if the eſtate is ſufficient in value and the title good, lenders are always to be found, who will advance the money upon an aſſignment of the judgment, and if the firſt lender ſhould have an unexpected call for his money, he gives a few months notice, and it is provided, and ſo often as may be required: So that if the intereſt is punctually paid, a debt may be continued for twenty, thirty, or forty years.

"There is one improvement wanting in our ſyſtem, which our laws warrant, but has not been practiſed till lately, and even now is not thought neceſſary; that is in caſe of judgment againſt executors, *a ſcire facias* to the heirs, to give them an opportunity, perſonally if of age, or by their guardians if under age, of ſhewing cauſe why the ſale ſhould not go on.—For want of this, I have known one inſtance, and I doubt not there have been more, where a diſhoneſt or careleſs executor has ſuffered a valuable and improving real eſtate to be ſold, when with induſtry, ſufficient perſonal eſtate might have been collected to diſcharge the debts. Our laws only provide for the ſale of real eſtates in default of perſonal, ſo that if the debtor or his heir can ſhew perſonally, the ſheriff muſt take the firſt, if ſo required.

"I know of no other inconvenience than the foregoing, reſulting from our ſyſtem, and that might and would have been long ago remedied, if frequent inſtances of abuſe had occurred. But the benefits reſulting from it are ſo ſtriking, and ſo great, that to know them is ſufficient to admire and adopt it.

" It renders people cautious of running into unneceſſary debts, and ſaves many families from being ruined by an unprovident parent.

" It gives the higheſt ſecurity that the uncertainty of human affairs is capable of to the creditors: This prevents money from being locked up, for the eſtates of all widows and orphans and monied gentlemen, are by many thought to be ſafer on mortgages and judgements binding real eſtates, than in any of the public funds and ſufficiently productive: I can give a ſtriking proof of this:—The Inſurance Company of Pennſylvania (of which I am a director) is authoriſed by law to veſt their capital in the ſtock of the United States, bank ſtock, and in mortgages of real eſtate. When the queſtion was agitated in proportions, there was a conſiderable number for veſting half in mortgages, and a perfect unanimity for one third, and accordingly 80,000 dollars were immediately lent on mortgages, and the like ſum veſted in each of the others.

" When a creditor is perfectly ſecured, he is mild, and the punctual payment of intereſt keeps him always in good humour, ſo that he will not call for his principal, till he wants it, and it is not uncommon for loans to be in the firſt inſtance for five or ten years.

" The abſolute certainty that the lender or creditor has of enforcing a ſale within a ſhort period (never I think exceeding ſix months upon a mortgage, and generally as many weeks on a judgment) renders ſuch ſales unfrequent and rarely neceſſary, for *non deficit aurens alter*, when one creditor or lender wants his money, another is always to be found.

" Private credit is by theſe means ſo entirely eſtabliſhed, that cities are built, farms improved, manufactures are carried on, and wealth acquired by men who have lands, as eaſily as by monied men, and I am confident that the rapid improvements of Pennſylvania, and the integrity of its inhabitants, are more owing to theſe two laws, than any other cauſe, or perhaps to all political cauſes put together.

" They enforce punctuality in the payment of debts and intereſt on debts: This is a continual ſpur to induſtry, produces habitual honeſty, and, preventing extravagance, aids regularity and œconomy.

" They give an univerſal and unlimitted credit: The importers of goods from Europe have credit from a half year to a year, and are charged ten per cent. lower than Virginians; they can give half a year's credit to their cuſtomers, and be ſure to remit from their ſales; their credit is built on habits of punctuality, created by the laws, while that of the Virginians is only on perſonal confidence, which is confined to a few.—The widow, the orphan, the man in the decline of life, has a certain income from his money lent at an eaſy intereſt, while the borrower by building a houſe, improving a farm, or turning the money in trade or manufactures, is bettering the ſecurity, providing for his family, laying by a proportion of his profits to leſſen the debt gradually, or wholly pay it off and become independent, or perhaps a lender himſelf.—So much for Pennſylvania.

" Delaware is exactly the ſame, except in one inſtance: The inquiſition is by three freeholders inſtead of twelve.

" New-Jerſey and New-York are nearly the ſame, except that they have no inquiſition nor mortgage law, but only bond with warrant of attorney accompanying the ſame to confeſs judgment thereon.

" Maryland has no law upon the ſubject: In a converſation with judge G. of that ſtate laſt fall, he informed me that formerly lands were not ſold for the payment of debts, but they now do it under the Britiſh ſtatute which made lands in all the colonies liable to be ſold for the payment of Britiſh debts; which ſtatute the judges very early after it was paſſed, extended by conſtruction and practice to domeſtic and all other debts: But Maryland does not derive all the benefits from this circumſtance, which Pennſylvania does.—They have no ſpeedy remedy on mortgages as we have: Hence mortgages are not a ſpecies of ready money as with us; for nothing is more common here than to ſell lands and other property for well ſecured money on mortgage.—Mortgages are diſuſed and bonds with perſonal ſecurities are almoſt the only mode uſed there: By theſe bonds one friend frequently involves another in diſtreſs and ruin by ſuretyſhip: Inſtances of which are every day occuring to perſons acquainted with the tranſactions of that ſtate! Whereas a mortgage or judgment involves nobody but the debtor, and not him if he is reminded by an annual call for the intereſt, that he muſt be induſtrious and punctual.

" Thus I have endeavoured to give a ſketch of the laws of all the ſtates, with which I am acquainted; for though I have heard and believe that ſomething of the kind is eſtabliſhed in all the other ſtates except Virginia, I know nothing of them with ſufficient certainty to attempt to give an account of them."

BALTIMORE, *December 7.*

We are ſorry to mention, that on Thurſday night laſt a fire broke out in Cokeſbury college, at Abington, which, in a ſhort time, laid that magnificent building, together with an excellent library, in aſhes.

The French at Coblentz lately played off towards the Auſtrians a piece of waggery, ſimilar to that practiſed by our troops on the Britiſh during the late war. They filled ſeveral barges with *men of ſtraw* and ſet them afloat. As they approached the garriſon of Ehrenbreitſtein, the Auſtrians began a terrible fire of artillery upon the barges; and, as this did not check them, the Auſtrians drew up in battle array to oppoſe their landing. Every one remembers the *battle of the logs* on the Delaware.

Annapolis, December 10.

Captain Carver, arrived at Boſton from Guadaloupe, mentions, that the French were very ſtrong at that iſland, and under very little apprehenſions from the Engliſh; that a frigate had arrived there from France, bringing 100 artilleriſts, and the news of the treaty of peace with Spain.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the higheſt bidder, at the late dwelling houſe of col. JOHN WEEMS, deceaſed, near Herring Creek Church, on Tueſday the fifth day of January next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day thereafter, for READY CASH,

ABOUT fifty valuable country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women and children, boys and girls, many of which are very valuable and likely; alſo all the ſtock on ſaid plantation, conſiſting of horſes, mules, cattle, hogs, and ſheep, and all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, and plantation utenſils of the deceaſed, together with a coach, and a ſet of plated harneſs for four horſes. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, and continue from day to day till the whole property ſhall be ſold.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons having claims againſt colonel JOHN WEEMS, of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, that a dividend will be made, at the city of Annapolis, on the 8th day of February next, among the creditors, according to law, of the effects in the hands of the executors at that time; thoſe who neglect to exhibit their claims, legally authenticated, will not be regarded in the diſtribution at that time to be made.

It is alſo earneſtly requeſted that all perſons indebted to the eſtate will make ſpeedy payment, as it is the wiſh and determination of the ſubſcribers to cloſe their adminiſtration as ſoon as poſſible.

MARY WEEMS, Executrix,
ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, Executor.
Anne-Arundel county, December 8, 1795.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Have received, by the brig TWO SISTERS, from MADEIRA,

A QUANTITY of old London particular MADEIRA WINE, of the firſt quality, for particular uſe, from three to ſeven years old when ſhipped, ſome of which has been a voyage to the Brazil. He has likewiſe a few pipes of the ſame quality wine, received about one year ſince, now in prime order for uſe, which will be ſold by the pipe, half pipe, quarter caſk, or gallon.

He has a quantity of fine SALT, ſuperfine and fine FLOUR for ſale, and purpoſes keeping a ſupply of flour.

He has a handſome COACHEE for ſale, with or without a pair of horſes.

December 1, 1795. 2

In CHANCERY, October 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of RICHARD OWEN, truſtee for the ſale of part of Lot No. 50, in Annapolis, the property of ELIE VALLETTE, be approved; and that the ſale by him made, as ſtated in ſaid report, of the ſaid ground, on the 24th day of July laſt, for £. 190 be ratified and confirmed, unleſs cauſe to the contrary be ſhewn, on or before the third Tueſday in January next, provided a copy of this order be inſerted in the Maryland Gazette, or ſerved upon the ſaid Vallette, at any time before the 20th day of December next.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living near the lower end of Calvert county, as a ſtray, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen and an half hands high, is branded on the near ſhoulder thus, A, he has a ſnip on his noſe, and a narrow blaze up his face about eight or nine inches, his hind feet are white, and has a ſaddle ſpot on each ſide of his back, and a white ſpot on the near ſide his wethers, he trots and gallops. The owner may have him by proving his property and paying charges.

DAVID PLATFORD.
November 11, 1795. 2

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 20th inſtant, a negro man named SAM, who ſays he belongs to SAMUEL HARRISON, Herring Bay. His maſter is hereby directed to pay his fees and take him away, or he will be ſold on the 20th day of January next, according to law, by

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.
Annapolis, November 30, 1795. 2

TAKEN up as a ſtray by the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, a red STEER, about four years old, marked in the right ear with a crop and two ſlits, and a crop, under bit and hole in the left ear. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

November 19, 1795. 2 CHARLES RAY.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 7, 1795.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that BARUCH DUCKETT brought before me this day, as a ſtray, a bay MARE, about thirteen and an half hands high, fourteen or fifteen years old, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, appears to be hipſhotten, and is ſway backed, ſhe is branded on the near thigh with the letters M H or N H.

THOMAS DUCKETT.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers have aſſorted their STORE with about their uſual quantity of GOODS at this ſeaſon of the year, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for CASH.

They earneſtly entreat thoſe indebted to them, or to HENRY HALL DORSEY, on his private books, to call and cloſe their accounts, as after the firſt day of March, 1796, all vouchers of debts that remain open at that time, will be put in the hands of PHILIP B. KEY, Eſquire, who will, in the courſe of a few weeks, receive a liſt of balances for all ſums due to us that exceed ten pounds.

HENRY & THOMAS DORSEY.
Indian Landing, Nov. 10, 1795. 3

HAVING ſuffered much loſs by treſpaſſes on my plantation near this city, I now give notice, that I will proſecute all thoſe who commit the like in future.

BENJAMIN OGLE.
Auguſt 22, 1795. 14

THE ſubſcriber, being authoriſed by Mr. KILTY, late clerk of the Council, to receive, for his own uſe, all fees due for the iſſuing of militia commiſſions prior to the twenty-ſecond of June laſt, begs leave reſpectfully to remind thoſe officers who have not paid the ſame, that ſmall as the fee is, the aggregate is an object with him, and that he will be very thankful to thoſe who ſhall be conſiderate enough to take ſome convenient method of forwarding to him, at Annapolis, the ſums due from them reſpectively.

JOSIAS W. KING.
3

I FOREWARN all perſons againſt hunting with dog or gun on my plantation after this date, as they may expect to be dealt by agreeably to law.

ABSALOM RIDGELY.
November 25, 1795. 3

RAN away, on the 11th of September laſt, a negro man named JERRY, about five feet five or ſix inches high, of a yellowiſh complexion, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, and has ſome whelks on his belly, raiſed by a ſwitch; it is uncertain what cloaths he has with him; it is very likely he will attempt to go to George-town or Baltimore; it is probable he has a forged paſs, and may change his name. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

SAMUEL DARE.
Calvert county, November 16, 1795. 3 X

Agreeably to a decree of the court of chancery, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Saturday the 12th of December next, at ten o'clock,

THE dwelling houſe and lot, and a variety of houſehold goods, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM HANSON, deceaſed. The ſale will be at the dwelling houſe, and a credit will be given to purchaſers, as will be at the ſale more particularly notified.

The creditors of the ſaid WILLIAM HANSON are requeſted, in conformity to the order, or decree aforeſaid, to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the chancellor, before the twelfth day of April next, in order that the ſaid claims may, if eſtabliſhed to the chancellor's ſatisfaction, be diſcharged from the proceeds of the ſale.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Truſtee.
Annapolis, Nov. 19, 1795. 4 X

James Mackubin,

Hath RECEIVED, by the lateſt arrivals from LONDON and LIVERPOOL,

A VERY general aſſortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, which he will ſell on the loweſt terms for CASH, or on the uſual credit to his punctual cuſtomers, and he earneſtly requeſts thoſe indebted to him on bond, note, or account, to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given to thoſe whoſe accounts have been ſtanding over the year. X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 14th inſt. a negro man who was under confinement as a runaway, ſays his name is ELIJAH, and belongs to Mr. Nicholas Peers of Virginia; he appears to be about five feet nine or ten inches high, very dark complexion, with white eyes; had on when he broke gaol a brown coloured great coat, a pair of old coarſe linen trouſers, old white country cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a high crowned hat about half worn. I will give, for apprehending ſaid negro, if taken in the county TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward. X

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

Ten Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the fifteenth inſtant, a yellow fellow named ISAAC, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, advanced in years, has a ſcar on his breaſt, and a large one on the back part of his ſhoulder. Whoever delivers ſaid ſlave to me in Newport Foreſt, Charles county, ſhall have the above reward, if taken one hundred miles from home, if a longer or ſhorter diſtance a proportionable reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

RAPHAEL BOARMAN.
September 19, 1795. X

In CHANCERY, Nov. 18, 1795.

DAVID M'MECHEN *against* EDWARD DAY. } THE complainant, David M'Mechen, applies for a decree to record an Indenture, executed on the fourth day of March, 1790, by the said Edward Day, for conveying unto the said David, and his heirs, all his the said Edward's right to a tract of land called FREEBORN'S PROGRESS, in Anne-Arundel county; the bill states, that the said Day hath since left the state; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this order, to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before January next, to the intent that the said Day, or any other person interested, may have notice of the application aforesaid, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the second Tuesday in February next, to shew cause, if any there be, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 4X

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. WILLIAM HANSON, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, legally attested, that they may be settled.

BURTON WHETCROFT, Administrator.
Annapolis, Nov. 17, 1795. 4

MEDICINES FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has removed from Church-street to the house formerly occupied by Mr. NETH in Fleet-street, opposite to Mr. A. Ridgely's dwelling house, and he has just received and for sale, a fresh and general assortment of medicines, all of the best quality; also a quantity of Gowland's lotion, best red and pale bark, castor oil, hartshorn shavings, &c.

T. EDGAR.
Annapolis, November 5, 1795. 6

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
J. W. KING, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 6

On Monday, the fourth day of January next, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the day, if fair, if not on the first fair day, I shall OFFER for SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, for READY MONEY, the following property, to wit:

THREE very valuable LOTS of GROUND, in the town of Port-Tobacco, containing two acres of land, lying in a square, adjoining the court-house lot, and fronting the streets all round; on these lots are four dwelling houses, two of which are tenanted as public houses, with all necessary buildings suitable and convenient for carrying on that business, the other two are calculated for private families, and also have adjoining them all necessary out houses; these lots at present rent for the sum of £.155 0 0 per annum.

Three other lots in said town of Port-Tobacco, containing one acre and an half of land, adjoining each other; on these lots is a small dwelling house, with a garden, &c. that rents for the sum of £.25 0 0 per annum.

One hundred and eighty-six acres of land, about four miles from Port-Tobacco, this land is well watered, and has a sufficiency of wood and timber growing thereon, forty acres of which may, at a very small expence, be made good meadow; on this land is a convenient dwelling house, with brick chimnies, a good barn, and all convenient buildings, in pretty good repair.

Three hundred acres of land, about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, and the same distance from Piscataway, this tract of land is all, except about forty acres, in wood, and some meadow may be easily made thereon.

One hundred and seventy acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, and in a swamp called ZACHIAH SWAMP, and about eight miles from Port-Tobacco, this land abounds with very heavy timber of all kinds. It is thought unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above property, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the same. An undoubted title, in fee simple, will be given to the purchasers, on payment of the amount of their purchase.

On the same day I shall offer for sale, several likely country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, and stock of different kinds, among which are some very valuable black cattle. The sale will be continued should not the whole of the property be sold on the first day.

CHARLES MANKIN.
Port-Tobacco, Charles county, October 26, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, 60

At the Printing-Office.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, Clk.
November 4, 1795. 6

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court, for a commission to prove the bounds and lines of two tracts of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called BACHELOR'S HARBOUR, and SWAN HARBOUR, or any other lands that may depend thereon, agreeable to the act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

RICHARD SMITH,
JOHN R. PLATER.

LAND for SALE.

ON TUESDAY the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at twelve o'clock, at Messieurs Yates and Campbell's vendue store, in Baltimore-town, will be OFFERED for SALE, the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, originally surveyed for 576 acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, confiscated, purchased of the state of Maryland by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchase he hath been released. This land will be sold on a credit of two years from the first day of December next, one half of the principal, and interest on the whole, to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1796, and the remaining half and interest thereon to be paid on or before the first day of December, 1797. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated specie certificates, issued by the state of Maryland, or six per cent. stock of the United States, or specie; one third in the deferred stock of the United States, or specie, and the interest in specie only. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchaser immediately, and should he refuse or neglect to give bond, with good security, when required, he subjects himself to all loss, if any, on a second sale, and the expence attending this sale. A late survey has been made of this land, and the plot may be seen by applying to major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore-town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent
of the State of Maryland.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the debtors to the state of Maryland, that the instalments on their bonds become due the first day of *December* next, and respectfully begs leave to call their attention to a punctual payment of the same. He also begs leave to remind the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties, in this state, of making their *returns* and *payments* on the first day of *November* next, and that in case of failure no discretionary power is vested in him to prevent a suit or remit any part of the penalty, *(fifteen per cent.)* for neglect of duty.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent.
Annapolis, September 28, 1795.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 10th day of December next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A VALUABLE and healthy plantation in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, in the ocupation of RICHARD RAWLINGS, lying on the great road leading from Annapolis to George-town, containing between 4 and 500 acres of land, with a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro quarter, tobacco houses and stables, with many other convenient houses, five valuable apple orchards; one third of this plantation is in woods, about 30 acres of valuable meadow land, and is well adapted to wheat, corn, and tobacco. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

RICHARD & JONATHAN RAWLINGS,
Executors of FRANCIS RAWLINGS.
November 7, 1795.

MR. TAYLOE's HORSE, GREY DIOMED, will stand to cover mares, at MOUNT AIR, near Piscataway, the ensuing season, he is limited to cover forty mares only, 20 are already subscribed to him, therefore those gentlemen who are desirous of breeding from this valuable stock, had better apply at an early period, either in person or by letter, to EDWARD EDELEN, or Mr. FRANCIS TOLSON.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, near the Fork Bridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on or about the first of this instant, a dark brown MARE, about ten years old, fourteen hands high, shod before, and branded on the near buttock thus *K*, the owner may have her again on proving his property and paying charges.

CALEB WARFIELD.
October 29, 1795.

To be SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE, in a pleasant part of this city.——Apply to the PRINTERS.
Annapolis. 6

TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,
August 24th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *funded debt, or stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum*:

1st. That pursuant to an act of congress, passed on the third day of March, 1795, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there will be reimbursed and redeemed, on the first day of January ensuing, the rate or proportion of *two per centum* of the *principal of the debt or stock*, expressed in the certificates issued to the said creditors respectively.

2d. The said reimbursements will be made at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan offices where the said stock may stand credited at the close of the present year.

3d. The said reimbursements will be made to the said creditors in person, or to their attornies duly constituted; but the powers of attorney which may be produced must contain an authority to receive the said *reimbursement of principal*, otherwise no more than the usual dividend of *interest* will be paid; and although the two per centum of *principal* to be redeemed, should not be demanded, yet the interest thereon will cease from the said first day of January next.

4th. To prevent the great trouble and expence which would attend a renewal of the certificates, in consequence of the said reimbursement of principal, it has been determined that no renewal shall be made: And further, that the certificates which may be issued during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, in consequence of any transfers of the said six per cent. stock, shall notwithstanding the reimbursement of two per centum, as aforementioned, be expressed for the respective sums of the original capital stock. All persons who may negotiate the *funded six per cent. stock of the United States, bearing a present interest*, are therefore cautioned to observe, that during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, the value or true amount of principal unredeemed of the said debt or stock, will be *ninety-eight per centum* of the sums expressed in the certificates.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year before mentioned, pursuant to directions of the secretary of the treasury.

SAM. MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.
13

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in the month of May last, a mulatto woman named MARY, about twenty-one years of age, she took her only child with her, a handsome mulatto boy, about three years old, it is supposed she is in the city of Annapolis, or the neighbourhood thereof, as she has been seen about three weeks ago in company with a certain CHARLES CLEVIS, a free black, who it is probable will claim her as his wife and pass her for a free woman. A reward of THREE POUNDS will be given for securing the said woman and child, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM HARWOOD.
July 6, 1795. 17

WANTED,
Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and *faithfully* built BOAT, of either mulberry, cedar, or well *seasoned white* oak for the frame.——The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very *handsome model*.—If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the printers.
March 23, 1795. 24

THE subscriber intends to petition the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN,
October 5, 1795. Surviving partner.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 24th of May, a negro man named WILLIS BOWZER, about thirty-four years of age, a full faced well looking fellow, who had the small-pox in March last, and is much marked with it, he is very remarkable about the ancles and feet, his ancles look as if they had been hurt, they turn in and look swelled with knots on them, his feet are flat, or rather a round instead of a hollow; he is about five feet ten or eleven inches high, has a flat note, and is a smooth spoken fellow; he appears to be religious, and I suppose will endeavour to pass for a free man, as he has money and a variety of cloaths. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive a REWARD of FORTY DOLLARS.

JOHN STEUART.
17
N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying away, or in anywise harbouring, entertaining or employing the said negro at their peril.

An APPRENTICE
Wanted at this Office.
25

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.